and they tried to show that it had some therapeutic potential.

This was a second one, a cow study where they did the exact same thing, cloning, and they put it in a cow and they grew it into the fetal stage. And that is because embryonic stem cells are really a hassle to work with. It is really easier to use fetal tissue. And that is one of the arguments I have been making ever since I introduced my original bill to ban human cloning.

If you don't think scientists want to start doing this, here it is. This is one of the researchers involved with this. He says, ''We hope to use this technology in the future to treat patients with diverse diseases.'' And that is usually the way we go. We say, oh, this is ethically taboo. Oh, we don't want to do this. And then somebody with a Ph.D. on the end of their name comes along and says, we are going to be able to cure this and cure that, even though there is very little evidence, scientifically, to say that the cures will be there or at least, like in the case of human embryonic stem cell research, most credible researchers in moments of honesty will acknowledge it is 10 to 20 years, if ever, going to be applicable.

But that is what they will do. They will say we are going to cure this. We are going to cure that.

So I am very grateful the Senate voted unanimously. I fully expect this bill to pass overwhelmingly on suspension. And we will draw a line in the sand to say we are not going to take this whole area of tissue therapies into the realm of where we are exploiting fetuses.

Today, there is a majority in both bodies that want to exploit embryos. But we are saying collectively, as a Nation, through the votes of the Members of both Chambers, that we are not going to start exploiting fetuses. I think it is the right thing for us to do, and I am very, very pleased at the expedited action on this bill.

And, again, I want to thank Chairman BARTON and particularly my cosponsor, Chairman DEAL.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3504, the Fetus Farming Prohibition Act.

This critical legislation will help prevent the dangerous potential for creation of human ''fetus farms'' to harvest children's tissues and organs for medical research. It would make it a federal crime punishable by up to ten years in prison to knowingly buy or sell human fetal tissue from a pregnancy deliberately initiated for the purpose of harvesting organs and tissues.

Unless S. 3504 is enacted, the potential for exploitation of women and children is tremendous. Animal research has already been conducted that raises severe ethical concerns for application in humans. For example, Advanced Cell Technology attempted to clone cow fetuses, implanted the fetuses within a womb and grew them for three to four months before aborting the cows to harvest their liver tissue for research. In addition, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cloned and grew mouse fetuses to correct an immune deficiency, but the research was only successful when the mouse was aborted at the newborn stage for cell harvesting.

Some researchers have already indicated that cells or tissues from human fetuses are more desirable than embryonic stem cells because they are more developed and adaptable for transplantation. While the biotechnology industry claims no interest in maintaining cloned human embryos past 14 days, it has supported State laws such as the New Jersey law which allows ''fetus farming'' into the ninth month of pregnancy to harvest more developed organs and tissues. The potential to pay women to act as incubators for children to be grown and aborted for ''research'' is easily seen. S. 3504 would prevent this horrific situation, and I am proud President Bush has agreed to sign this legislation into law upon passage by Congress today.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 3504 to uphold human life and protect women and children from exploitation in unethical research.

Mr. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I support S. 3504 because I think it is essential to have the strictest of guidelines that reflect our Nation's values regarding the creation and responsible treatment of human embryos.

Having said this, if we pass this bill without also enacting legislation to allow for federally funded and regulated stem cell research, we are saying ''no'' to the potential of life saving treatments for millions of Americans who suffer from diseases for which there are currently limited or no treatment options.

Later this week, the House will likely vote on H.R. 810, the Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act, a bill which puts into place critical federal support for embryonic research under the strictest ethical requirements, and I'm proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill.

Under H.R. 810 embryonic stem cell lines will be eligible for research funding only if embryos used to derive stem cells were originally created for fertility treatment purposes, are in excess of clinical need, and are donated for the purpose of research.

H.R. 810 will bring embryonic stem cell research under the National Institutes of Health, ensuring rigorous controls and ethical guidelines on this research that only NIH can impose. We have a moral imperative to ensure that this research is conducted in adherence to sound medical, ethical, and moral guidelines.

The Stem Cell Research Enhancement Act will advance medical science and will almost certainly save lives and provide hope to millions of Americans afflicted with suffering from diseases and injuries, including Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, heart disease, and spinal injuries.

Without federal funding and standards, scientific progress will move overseas and Americans' access to the most important medical innovations will be limited.

I join Dr. FRIST, the Senate Republican leader, in support of this bill, as well the governor of California, Governor Schwarzenegger, who has asked the President to withhold his veto.

The Federal Government has a key role to lead, to encourage and to assist in the cutting-edge research which can and will save the lives of our citizens.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 810 and support stem cell research, and I implore the President to reconsider his pledge to veto this crucial legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3504.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

## FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 810. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for human embryonic stem cell research.

## ALTERNATIVE PLURIPOTENT STEM CELL THERAPIES ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2754) to derive human pluripotent stem cell lines using techniques that do not knowingly harm embryos.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2754

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the ''Alternative Pluripotent Stem Cell Therapies Enhancement Act''.

**SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) intensify research that may result in improved understanding of or treatments for diseases and other adverse health conditions; and

(2) promote the derivation of pluripotent stem cell lines, including from postnatal sources, without creating human embryos for research purposes or discarding, destroying, or knowingly harming a human embryo or fetus.

**SEC. 3. ALTERNATIVE HUMAN PLURIPOTENT STEM CELL RESEARCH.**

Part B of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 498C the following:

**''SEC. 409J. ALTERNATIVE HUMAN PLURIPOTENT STEM CELL RESEARCH.**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 492, the Secretary shall conduct and support basic and applied research to develop techniques for the isolation, derivation, production, or testing of stem cells that, like embryonic stem cells, are capable of producing all or almost all of the cell types of the developing body and may result in improved understanding of or treatments for diseases and other adverse health conditions, but are not derived from a human embryo.

''(b) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, after consultation with